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Chang Yu-ming then used the methods of "reconstructing their thinking" and "tenderizing an old bird" with continuous meetings for four days and nights till they were "cooked tender." The result was that the whole village organized into 11 mutual-aid teams. Chang Yu-ming was very well satisfied, feeling that he "had completely fulfilled his mission."

As soon as Chang Yu-ming left the village the 11 teams all disbanded. All that was accomplished in Chang's trip to this village was the addition of one line in his diary to the effect that "all the people in the village have been organized into 11 mutual-aid teams."

In April 1953, after the promulgation of the decisions of the CCP regarding mutual aid teams and agricultural production cooperatives, in the Fifth Ch'u of this same Shan-yin Hsien, the CCP felt that this village of Hsi-kou had made the mistake of going ahead blindly and accordingly sent Chou Shih-hung, a member of the ch'u committee on organization to Hsi-kou to correct this wrong tendency. Actually, with the exception of the members of the Tuan Yu-san and Yen Yu-shan mutual-aid teams the rest of the agricultural households worked entirely as individuals.

In spite of this, as soon as he reached the village, Chou called together the false and true members of mutual-aid teams and announced "You are all guilty of going ahead with blind rashness and must all disband." The two groups that had been organized for years and had found real benefit from the cooperation were quite unwilling to disband and asked to be allowed to continue. Chou retorted, "If your organization is so excellent why don't you accept the five important techniques?" The Tuan Yu-san Team replied, "We have just now prepared ourselves to accept them a little at a time." Chou then asked "Why don't you use the new plows?" The Tuan Yu-san Team did not know what to reply. Then Chou Shih-hung spoke as if with righteous conclusion, "No matter what you say, you have been going ahead with blind rashness and must disband."

As Chou looks at it, if the animals and agricultural tools, after appraisal, are turned over to the mutual-aid team, this is going ahead with blind rashness. If the "five important techniques" are not accepted and the new plows are not used, that also is going ahead with blind rashness. In a word everything is "going ahead with blind rashness." The appeal of the mutual-aid team members was of no avail. The only thing to do was to disband, with a feeling of grievance.

And so Chou's mission to correct deviation was "fully and satisfactorily accomplished." But the solitary small plant of mutual-aid was destroyed, root and all.

One cadre compelled the people to organize and the other cadre compelled the organizations to disband. Along what road are they trying to lead the people? The villagers of Hsi-kou wonder what they may do to properly cooperate with the authorities.

#### DISEASE SPREADS AMONG HOGS IN KWANGTUNG PROVINCE -- Canton, Nan-fang Jih-pao, 16 Apr 53

From February to June, is the time that disease prevails among cattle and hogs in Kwangtung. According to reports from 13 hsien of Kwangtung Province such diseases have already appeared. For example, in Ch'ing K'ang Hsiang, in the Third Ch'u of Hui-lai Hsien, about the middle of February, in a single week 15 draft animals, 45 hogs, and 1,300 chickens died, entailing a loss of 14,400,000 yuan. In five ch'u of Ch'ao-an Hsien during January and February, incomplete statistics show that 1,261 hogs died.

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In some localities the people were not happy over the fact that local authorities took no appropriate action. In the village of T'ang Tung a farmer's pig became sick but the local public health office did not send anyone to treat it. After the pig died its owner roundly cursed the public health office for not assuming responsibility.

The main cause of the spread of disease is the butchering of diseased animals and then transporting the meat elsewhere, thus making the infection more widespread. In Tu-shih Ts'un in Hui-yang Hsien, where there had been no diseased hogs, a poor farmer, Ch'iu T'an-hsiu, brought home from market a pig mortally sick and butchered it. In less than 3 days a neighbor's pig became sick and died. Within 10 days more than 30 pigs had become infected and perished.

Some working cadres in country villages not only failed to warn against the slaughtering of sick pigs but even favored it so that the farmer's loss might not seem so severe. However, to prevent the spread of disease and to protect the health of domestic animals this one-sided view of pity for the farmer's financial loss must be opposed and the people persuaded not to slaughter sick animals for food. If they die the carcass should be buried deeply or be burned.

DRAFT ANIMAL HEALTH COMPETITION -- Canton, Nan-fang Jih-pao, 16 Apr 53

In April of 1952, in Hsin-an Ts'un, P'u-ning Hsien, Kwangtung, the already established Animal Protection Committee, after study of cattle diseases and a conference with the hsiang cadres decided to set up a "better-care" competition for all owners of draft animals. Later, they called together a meeting of all owners of draft animal to make clear the direct relationship between draft animals and production. Questions of food, hygiene, and safety were also considered. They repudiated the idea that if animals died the government would give compensation for the loss.

A mutual agreement was signed that stables must be clean, with good circulation of air, that clean provender must be furnished, that when working, plenty of fodder must be furnished and sufficient rest, that once every 3 days salt water must be given the animals to help them maintain a good appetite, that no plowing should be attempted during the hottest part of the day and that sick animals must be isolated and their sickness reported at once.

In the first monthly competition for all the competing draft animals of the village, judging was to be on the basis of: (1) the previous condition of the animal, (2) the feed provided, (3) the labor expended in its care, and (4) the hygienic condition of its pen. The judges were to award ten points for the best, five points for the worst, and various points for those between.

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